ACQUITTED BY AN AMERICAN JURY accessing to the forms of American law. These ... "declared innocent by a judicial

ter. Precedents were to be looked up be

leged outrages on American citizens in

past six months. Moreover, they appear to be devoid of a feature calculated to give

that unless events take an unforeseen an

taily. At any rare it is left that the present state of affairs is only temporary, and there is no disposition or intention to take any hasty action on the part of this government. Certainly Porter, United States minister to Italy, will not be recalled. The government will maintain a pacific attitude, and abide by the developments of the future. In other

the developments of the future. In other words, as put by a very distinguished statesman speaking of the subject to-night,

Think Italy is in for It.

declaration of war. These men who were

killed in New Orleans were under indictment

for crime and their nationality was not yet

settled. They might have been born under

the Italian flag, but they were not here as visitors. They were earning American

money, and as money earners became virtu-

given the Italian government assurance that the matter would be investigated, and

no matter what action the state of Louis

iana might have taken, the Italian gov.

ernment was not expected to recognize it as the final action of the United States. It cer-

tainly shows a war-like attitude on the part of Italy and should be met promptly in the

Congressman Stewart of this city is also of the same opinion as Abner Taylor and thinks war must result unless Italy apolo-

IT WAS A SHINER.

A Blaze at Shiner Destroys \$2500 Worth of Property-After Waterworks.

Special to the Gazette.

SHINER, TEX., March 31.—Last night about 11 o'clock E. F. Ruhman's warehouse back of his store was burned. The fire spread to Breyman, Schultz & Co's warehouse and both were consumed. Neither were insured. Mr. Ruhman is the heaviest loser, having about \$1500 or \$2000 worth of wearesty de-

about \$1500 or \$2000 worth of property de

stroyed. The town was in great danger, as nearly every house is built of wood. The whole loss is estimated at \$2500. A mass

Residence and Contents Burned.

Martin, Tex., March 31.—Capt. G. A. King's residence and contents burned to night at 8 o'clock. Lose, \$3000.

gizes in the most abject manner.

Special to the Gazette.

Special to the Gazette.

"We will keep our shirts on."

Special to the Gazette.

rise to international complications.

WATCH FOR THE

Grand Opening! Italy Recalls Her Minister From

(due notice will be given) of a long-needed wunt, a

In Fort Worth.

in result of the lame in the Southwest. The Two Bankrupt Dry Goods Stores of Dal-



Clg, Shoes

Dry Goods

FORT WORTH

cressor to the west known B. C. Evans Dry Goods Company, at their old stand.

lithen to this feare are have just bought at sheriff's sale a \$60,000 bankrupt stock list. There are a gird suring goods, bought in New York two months ago. This eparters in it is heart to stock in every department—this will make a full as-

FORT WORTH

Successor to the B. C. Evans Dry Goods Co., at their old stand,

HOUSTON AND MAIN STREETS. - - FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

M. E. LOT. STICHET. D. C. DENNETT, Vice-President. PR. S. HARROLD, Cashier FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Corner Second and Houseon Streets, St. Worth, Tex. Transacts a General Banking Business.

Cash Capital, \$250,000.

Surplus, \$125,000.

S

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK.

E. W. TAYLOR. President. E. B. CHASE H. Vice-President. MORGAN JONES, 2d Vice-President.

E. B. POWER, AND President. A. B. SMITH, Uashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Past in, \$500,000. FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Capital Past to, \$500.000.

Display as Moran death see L. Hurley, C. J. Swasey, A. P. Luckett, E. E. Powell, E. W. Taylor and the second of th

J. C. McCASTRY, President CHAS. SCHEUBER, Victoria.

Safety Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, for Rent. Silve J. C. McCarthy, C. M. Crane, T. T. D. Andrews, Chas. Scheuber,

gilly renovated, and under the new management made the best D. HODGES, Formerly with the Leland, N. Y., MANAGER.

RTH FUEL COMPANY,



READY TO EAT

NEW ORLEANS RIOT THE CAUSE.

Wanted Assurance the Rioters Would be Prosecuted.

AMERICANS IN ITALY SEIZED.

Over Zealous Minister Involves His Country in Unpleasant Complications by Conveying a Wrong Impression.

Demanded His Passport. Washington, March 31.—Baron Fava has demanded his passport from the gov-ernment on the ground of tardiness on the part of the United States government to take decisive action in the matter of the Italian citizens killed in New Orleans. It is reported that eighteen American citizens have been selzed and imprisoned in Rome to be held as hostages. Washington, March 31, 6:30 p. m.—It is

now ascertained that De Fava has presented letters of recall, but has not made a deofficially at the state department before the close of office hours, for the secretary was ill with gout. But he did manage to mand for a passport,

ties this morning which surprised them conties this morning which surprised them considerably. It was none other than a letter announcing that he had been recalled from his diplomatic post in this country by his own government. The reason given was that the king of Italy was dissatisfied with the progress of adjustments between the two countries touching the New Orleans massacre."

In consequence of this feeling on the part of his government, Baron Fava felt compelled to withdraw from the country, leaving Marquis, imperial secretary of le-

compelled to withdraw from the country, leaving Marquis, imperial secretary of legation, in charge of current affairs. The situation is so new and serious that no official comments can be obtained at this hour from any source. There must be time for the administration to think, and barring the two hours cabinet session of to-day it has as yet had little or no opportunity to digest the facts in a caim manner. Secretary Blaine, it is stated, will make an official announcement of Baron Lands receil pressibly containing the riows. Fava's recall possibly, containing the views of this government, to-morrow, but in the meantime the baron's pleasant personal relations with the state department and

It is doubtful whether, in view of the ex-travagant circumstances of the recall, there will be the formalities of the White House usual upon such an occasion as the departure of a minister. Indeed when this affair is looked at from the distance of time it will appear to have been very much hurried. The letter from Governor Nichols to Secretary Blaine caused the trouble. It was reselved here second dues now are was received here several days ago and a copy was sent at once to Baron Fava. This of course gave it the appearance of being the ultimatum of this government and it appears that the baron accepted it as such and cabled it in that character to his government. Baron Fava has worked for his home interests to the degree of appearing over zealous at this end of the line, but to-day's developments would not indicate that there could have been too much zeal on his part to suit his government which appears to have made the matter

AN ISSUE OF THE RIGHEST IMPORTANCE. Those commenting on the surprising event of the day agree that to break away from this government is not merely an act of discourtesy, but of open hostility. To have done it pending the investigation and progress of law in New Orleans, is significant and proclaims after disregard of the conventionalities and ethics of modern diplomacy. Indeed, in understood, is that this government has that light, this government now has a done all that can be done in the mat-logical reason for feeling offended at this lack of faith in its assurances on the part told that the president "deplores the abhorment has acted very hastily in this matter and has unnecessarily involved the two nations in serious difficulty. The state department has not yet ceased investigation into the lymching, and it has not yet been fully developed whether or not the men killed were Italian sub-

on fully developed whether or not the miscilled were Italian subjects.

THE PROPER COURSE collaboration of the men killed to have ensettled first, and then for some sort of bitration. By this action on the part of THE PROPER COURSE would have been, it is said, for the question of citizenship of the men killed to have been settled first, and then for some sort of

that news has been received in Washington to the effect that in retaliation for the New Orleans lynching eighteen American citi-zens have been seized at Florence and cast Surplus Fund. 830,000. seizures have

Next Thing to War. New York, March 31 .- A Washington

special to the Commercial-Advertiser says: "This action on the part of the Italian gov-ernment is almost equivalent to a declaration of war, or at least smells very strongly of gunpowder. It is likely that congress will be called together at once, and preparations will be made to meet any contingency Surplus Fund, \$60,000. that may arise."

That Formal Note.

Washington, March 31.-With an official MASHINGOS, March 31.—With an omeian note dated to-day Baron Fava, Italian minister, has declared to the secretary of state that the United States government, not having given assurance that the murderers of Italian subjects acquitted by American magistrates and murdered in prison while make imposite projection of the authoric under immediate protection of the authorities of New Orleans would be brought to justice, the Italian government has found itself under the very painful necessity of showing openly its dissatisfaction by re-calling the minister of his majesty from a country where an Italian representative is unable to obtain justice, and the baron will soon leave the United States, leaving the secretary of legation in charge only of cur-

This action by the Italian government caused the deepest surprise in official cir-cles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the cles here when the fact became known. It had been generally supposed that the Italian government would at least await the action of the New Orleans grand jury, which is charged with investigation of the bloody episode at the New Orleans jail. It bears, however, that the information received from its representatives must have led that government to the conclusion that the grand jury investigation would fall to result in the punishment, or even the inresult in the punishment, or even the in-dictment of any person connected with THE KILLING OF THE ITALIANS.

The letter of Governor Nicholls in reply to Secretary Blaine was also, it is thought, regarded as evasive of the real point at issue, reparation of the alleged wrong, and the governor's assurance that further bloodshed would not follow, unaccompanied by any excuse for the failure of the state or municipal authorities to take precautions to prevent the killing, was, it was said, re-garded by the Italian government with extreme dissatisfaction. It appeared to it that the United States government had ex-hausted its resources. The relations between the national government and the government of the states were so fixed by the American constitution that when the

Italian minister, obeying the commands of his government, sought for some assurances DALLAS HOLOCAUST. that the persons concerned in the killing of its subjects would be punished, it was not possible for the general government

TO GIVE ANY DEFINITE ASSURANCE of the kind. It could and did point to the fact that the grand jury was the American provision for calling before the bar of justice persons who had violated the law of the Groping Through Smoke and Fire in Search of Air.

HE DIES OF SUFFOCATION.

tice persons who had violated the law of the land, but this particular grand jury was called together under the laws of the sovern state of Louisiana, and whether or not it would punish according to the Italian idea of justice was something that no national officer from the president down could guarantee. The Italian government was not satisfied with such views. It was necessary, according to its views, that Italian citizens in foreign countries should be ac-The County Democracy Indorses Cole's Candidacy-A Political White Heat. essary, according to its views, that ranian citizens is foreign countries should be accorded the full measure or pretection fixed by the laws of those countries. Here was acase, where, according to the statement of the minister, Italian subjects had been arrested on charge of a crime and

Factory Destroyed by Fire-Another Man Bareley Escapes With His Life. A Colored Woman Anxious to be a Winged Cherubim.

A BIG PIER ATTENDED BY DEATH.

tribunal had been slain by angry people. The Italian government could not go behind the verdict of the American court, and Special to the Gazette.

Dallas, Tex., March 31.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning the building No. 101 and 103 Camp street, known as the Georgia hotel, was burned, attended with the loss of life and the serious injuring of many of the inmates of the house. The building is a two-story brick. On the ground floor at the Lamar street corner was a room in which E. Chamberlain ran a'saloon. Next to the saloon on the Camp street side was a lunch stand. The lunch stand room extended back as far as the saloon room purition, and there connected with a room in the rear of the building, and which opened by notwithstanding it was stated in some quarters that the men were really guilty of foul assassination and had been acquitted by means of bribery, in the eye of the italial government they were innocent Italian subjects. In this violent killing the italian people had been outraged and in-sulted and the national government of the suited and the national government of the United States has, as stated, falled to give any definite assurance that reparation would be made. There was but one reand there connected with a room in he rear of the building, and which opened \$\frac{1}{2}C\$. Lamar-street. This back room was larged and was used as a restaurant and kitched. The stairway leading to the second floor was in the rear end of the restaurant. The second floor of the hotel was cut up into small rooms and used exclusively for sleeping purposes. All the partitions in the building were wood, and were

EASY PREY FO THE PLAMES. course and that was taken to-day. This is THE ITALIAN VIEW OF THE MATTER. The recall of Baron Fava was not known

get into his carriage about 4 o'clock and drive over to the White House where he and the president discussed the future prospects. When he returned to his home he was not accessible. State department officials did not care to talk about the mat-tary Presidents were to be looked in he W. C. Baird, his wife and two children, occupied one of the rooms, Mrs. Baird had been confined to her room with sickhad been confined to her room with sickness for about two weeks. Her husband discovered the smoke, rushed out and saw the fire coming up through the floor. He went back to the room and awoke his family. Mrs. Baird got up from her sick bed and started for the rear stairway, her dress in her hands. Before she reached the stairs, the flaures broke through the partition near the head of the stairs and nearly sufficested her. She threw her dress over her head and started down the stairs, which were enveloped in fire.

SHE FELL ON THE STAIRWAY and rolled to the bottom and was carried fore comment could be ventured. Still there was a disposition to belittle the mat-ter and there was no idea that the dogs of war were to be unloosed. Baron Fava had not demanded his passport as had been at first reported. A demand for passports is an extreme measure. It is taken when wan freeling news might and is also in a degree suggestive of mensee. The recall under the circumthere could be no attempt to disguise the fact, but it does not signify that mutual ex-

and rolled to the bottom and was carried from the building more dead than aire. She was badly burned about the hands and planations and diplomacy cannot restoro the old status. Charge d' Affaires Marquis Imperial has face, but will probably recover. Her little girl, Cora, a bright child of ten summers, left the room by the window and got on the been left in charge of the Italian legation, so that the severance of diplomatic rela-tions cannot be regarded as complete. Just what is the status of this official cannot be known except through his official acts. It is stated that he is in charge of "current affrom awning that surrounded the building. From the awning she started for the ground down a telephone pole, but was rescued by a policeman and was uninjured. Her brother, Willie, a young man, also made his way from the burning building by the way of the awning and jumped to the ground. In the jump he badly sprained his back, but the attending physician says he will pull through. Ed Kreel, also made his way from ron awning that surrounded the building. fairs." If any serious significance is attached to the minister's recall this means that the charge is to be limited in his functions to issuing passports, instructing consular officers and other small matters. In this case further correspondence between the government of the United States and Italy must take place directly between Washington and Rome.

THE BURNING BUILDING FALSE RUMORS.
Late this afternoon certain erroneous eports were in circulation respecting and was badly burned, and had to jump from the second story and was badly but not fatally injured in the back. One of his ankles was also sprained. Pat McCarthy jumped from one of the rear second-story windows, alighting on a pile of wood. He Italy. Careful inquiry at the department of state fails to disclose more than two complaints of this character during the

was badly bruised, but is out this morning.
The firemen responded quickly to the alarm and succeeded in putting out the fire. but not until after the flames had enveloped each room on the second floor, burning out the stairway and the restaurant below. In official quarters it is expected that the charge d'affaires will be really in charge of the Italian legation, and that when Secre-After the FIRE WAS EXTINGUISHED

tary Blaine wishes to address himself to the Italian government, his communication will be directed to Marquis Imperial, who The firemen entered the building and on the floor of one of the rooms was found the lifeless remains of Jim McAlister. The man had evidently arisen from his bed and had tried to make his way from the burning building, but was overcome by the heat and smoke and fell lifeless to the floor, where he was afterwards found. He was not much burned and for this reason it is supposed that according to the notice, is ex-charge of Italy's interest in the United States. It can be stated positively improbable turn there will be no call issued for an extra session of congress. One of the most serious ill effects of the incident will be the probable postponement for an indefinite term of the president's and for this reason it is supposed that suffocation was the cause of his death. McAlister is a laborer and has been in Dallas most of the time for the past eight years. Men here say that he has worked in all the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve in the principal cities in the Union but achieve i view taken by the administration, as it si understood, is that this government has ter. The Italian government has been told that the president "deplores the abhor-rent occurrences" and that this government nothing is known of his relatives. He was about thirty-two or thirty-three years old and was well liked by his fellow ia-

> A NUMBER OF OTHER PEOPLE were in the building, but all escaped with-out serious injuries. The hotel and reswere in the building, but all escaped without serious injuries. The hotel and restaurant was run by Henry Kuhlman. Mrs.
> Kuhlman and her two little girls were
> away from the city on a visit and escaped
> the terrible fire. All of the inmates lost their effects of every kind, not a thing being saved from the building.
>
> Mr. Kuhlman's loss was \$1400. with in-

borers.

surance for \$600 in the British-American. E. CHAMBERLAIN'S LIQUOR HOUSE was badly damaged by water, but his loss of \$500 was fully covered by insurance. None of the personal effects of the boarders in the house were insured and are a total loss. The building was the property of J. W. Barton and was valued at \$6000 and in-sured for \$3000, equally divided between the Nisgara, Citizens' of St. Louis and the American companies.

The origin of the fire is a mystery and will probably always remain so.

ANOTHER BLAZE.

At 12:30 this morning an alarm of fire was turned in and the department turned out promptly, but the fire was too far away in North Dallas for the department to reach it, so it came back to the city. This morning it was found that the mammoth factory of the O. M. Allen Jr. burger, company had Horston, Tex., March 31.—Congress-man Abner Taylor of Chicago, who is in the city, was asked what he thought of the discourtesy with which Italy had treated the United States. He said: "It is a virtual of the O. M. Allen Jr., buggy company had been burned to the ground and was an en-tire loss. This factory was started last November and employed about sixty hands. The building was a 75x300 feet two-story and frame. The building contained 125 carriages and 190 carts. The building. machinery and stock was valued at \$25,000 and insured for \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. S. Spaugh and W. Raffington, two employes of the factory, were askep in the building. Mr. Raffington says that the first intimation he had of the fire was by the dysming of coals from the trim ally American citizens, and by that act alone renounced their allegiance to the king of Italy. Further, Secretary Blaine had was by the dropping of coals from the trim was by the dropping of coals from the trin-hop above where he was sleeping. Raf-fington was nearly suffocated by the smoke and with difficulty left the burning build-ing. Spaugh had his hands badly burned in trying to save his tool chest from the

There has been organized and chartered in this city what is known as the Colored Waiters' Union, and which is destined to become an organization of some importance, Riley Wiggins, of this city, conceived the description of the waiters banding. idea some time ago of the waiters banding themselves together, and at once started the work. The Dallas union has 120 mem-bers, and Riley Wiggins is at once going to work to establish unions all over Texas, his first point of operation being Fort Worth

DISCHARGED. Mary Black, a negro woman, has been on trial in the city court to-day charged with trial in the city court to-day charged with keeping a house of assignation, but on some little technicality was discharged, although the evidence showed conclusively that she ran one of the worst dives in the city, and that white girls fourteen and fifteen years old frequented the place for immoral purposes. This house is notorious in this city, and should not be allowed to exist to deal forth immorality as it has been doing. Another attempt will be made in the courts to break it up. courts to break it up.

meeting was held this evening to devise ways and means of a system of water works. It is an assured success. ACTION OF COUNTY DEMOCRACT.

The county central Democratic committee held a meeting at the city hall this afternoon to give some expression on the political fight in the city campaign.

Eleven members were present. C. E. Gilbert called the meeting to order and James Maroney was elected chairman.

After much talk the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, that in view of the great Demo-

cratic fight that will be made in 1892, and

cratic fight that will be made in 1892, and the desire of success therein on the part of all true Democrats, that we favor party organization and party nominations in all elections, whether precinct, municipal, county, state or national.

Resolved, second, that the Democratic executive committee of Dallas county having the good of the party throughout the whole county at heart, do heartily and sincerely endorse the action of the Democratic convention of the city of Dallas held on the 6th of February, 1891, in making nominations for city officers.

THE COMING BATTLE.

nominations for city officers.

THE COMING BATTLE.

Hotter grows the political situation and more difficult to solve. To-night, Rowley, Independent candidate for mayor, opens up his side of the race with public speaking at the city hall; Connor's crowd will hold forth at the opera house, while the Democrats hold a general meeting near the street car stables in East Dallas.

The good feeling between the factions is

car stables in Fast Pallis.

The good feeling between the factions is more manifest to-day than at any other time since Connor amounced himself a candidate. Ward meetings in the interest of

mode. Ward meetings in the interest of notice Cole and Connor will also be held to-night throughout the city.

A LONISOME COLORED WOMAN.

Mollie Van Zant, a colored woman residing near the county jail, this morning tried to take the chloroform route for the world beyond their intertion. beyond. Her intention was detected in time, however, and she still walks the terrestrial sphere. No cause is given for

STATE OF OHIO.

The Battle Ground of 1892 Looming Up in the Distance.

THE PRESIDENT IS UNEASY.

Foster's Appointment Made to Strengthen the Party-The President Will Leave for California With a Small Party on April 13.

The Chief Battle Ground. Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., March 31.-There is a notion affoat here that the chief political battle ground of 1882 will be the state of Ohio. The president has been disturbed in mind by recent events there. The Demo-cratic redistricting of the state was to have been interfered with by law if the adminis-terior following in the Fifty, first concrestration following in the Fifty-first congress had been strong enough and brave enough to be depended on. As events finally shaped to be depended on. As even's many snaped, themselves and nothing was done, the Democrats are now in possession of fourteen out of twenty-one congressional districts, with a pretty fair chance of holding fast to them unless the Republicans can conjure up some kind of scheme, not only for splitting the enemy in two factions, but for healing the many in the componentiation. To add the gaps in their own organization. To add to the delicacy of the situation, the Demo-crats are agitating the idea of changing the electoral vote from the state tickets at large to twenty-one separate districts. Tickets which would, they reckon, give them a very handsome unjority in the Electoral college. It is known that when the successor to Sec-retary Windom had been chosen, the presi-dent was very much disinclined at first to consider the claims of Ohio to a cabinet place, and what finally electoral vote from the state tickets at large

EROUGHT BIM AROUND

was the argument strongly urged by Grose-venor and others that Foster was, perhaps, venor and others that Foster was, perhaps, one Ohio Republican of prominence who was not included in some way in the factional warfare in that state, and then Harrison began to weigh all the pros and consagainst each other. Another move which suggested itself to the President as wise was to make a satisfactory provision of some sort for Estes G. Rathbone, also of Ohio. The Ohio campaign for 1892 will therefore date from the 1st of July, when Rathbone takes his place as fourth assist-Rathboue takes his place as fourth assist-ant pestmaster-general. The fight next fall will indicate pretty plainly what the state might be expected to do in 1892 if left to itself, and at what points the party needs strengthening before going into another struggle. With Foster in the another struggle. With Foster in the treasury and Rathbone in the postoffice, both committed to the furtherance of Harrison's political fortunes.

HIS RENOMINATION is not likely to fall for lack of plenty of "work" of the old-fashioned sort.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP. The president, as now advised, will leave Washington Wednesday, April 25, on his California trip. The party that will ac-company him will be small and will probacompany him with oe small and win produ-bly include no ladies. Several members of the cabinet will be of the party, including Secretary Tracy. The itinerary of the trip is not yet mapped out, but the president will probably be away, in all, about six weeks. Numerous letters of inquiry as to what cities the president and party will pass through are daily received at the executive mansion, but no replies can be made, as the president himself has not yet made up his mind as to the exact route he will take. At first he was inclined to stop at several Southern cities on the way to California, but this part of the original programme he has abandoned, as he is urged to visit Oregon and may not have time to tarry long in the South, should he decide to go to the Northwest.

Jerry Simpson Taiks.

go to the Northwest.

New York, March 20.-An evening paper says that Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas, the noted Farmer's alliance orator, was at the Windsor hotel to-day, occupied a \$6 a day room and seemed to be perfectly at home in the hotel where millionaries stop. This dialogue took place be-tween Mr. Simpson and a reporter: *
"Do you expect to run a candidate of your

own for the presidency?" "I think so, but can't say yet. Next year some time we will have a big conference and decide what we shall do. It looks to me as if we shall be able to put a candidate into the field and win."
"You are accused of helping to elect Sen-

ator Palmer; did you lend him any sid?"
"Weil, I went to Springfield and I am not sorry that Mr. Palmer is elected senator. Why should I not, want to see him elected senator? We want to hold the balance of the power in the senate and the house, and naturally I did not want to see a Republican elected, because it would lessen our chances in the senate."

"How do you expect to have the balance

of power in the senate by the election of Senator Palmer?"
"Easy enough. He is a Democrat, and will vote against protection and against the Kepublicans on every vital issue. Well, with Peffer and Kyle and several silver senators from the West, the Alliance expects to repeal the present tariff. That is our aim and I do not think we can fail."

Special to the Gazette.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, March 31.—The list of patents for Texas is as follows:

Track lifter, Hiram D. Brown, Hubbard; fastener for fishplates, John S. Gay. Bellevue; scouring water ways, E. G. Holden, Fulton; rub iron for wagon beds, George A. Nelson Woods: hearket, Charles Porter. Nelson, Woods; bracket, Charles Porter, Fort Worth; tire tightener. A. M. Reeves, Buda; pump piston, C. H. Robinson, Hunts-ville; axle, J. A. Stewart, Houston.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the Kincaid trial this morning the defense confined itself to an attempt to prove that Taubee had made threats against Kincaid and that those threats had been communicated to the defendant.

MILNER EXPLAINS

His Action in the Appointment of House Conferees on the

RAILWAY COMMISSION BILL.

That I. and G. N. Receivership Investigating Resolution, and Its Effect.

The Austin Charter Episode Demonstrates the Eurnestness of the Men Who are Endeavoring to Push Austlu to the Front.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 20.—Respecting the Arstin, Tex., March 30 —Respecting the criticism made in the public prints of instaction in naming only appointives as house conferees on the commission bill. Speaker Milner said to-day, in substance, that it was misleading and wholly unwarranted. He felt that he had done his anty by the uninority, as he had promised to do when he was made speaker. The only minority he knew of at that time, was the small one in the house avowedly opposed to the commission bill. That minority was given representation on the internal improvemission bill. That minority was given representation on the internal improvements committee, although it afterwards proved to be in favor of a commission. The issue between that minority and the majority was the same in the house as in the compaign last summer, that is commission or to commission. As far as the party platform and the legislature was concerned, there was

NO OTHER ISSUE, NO OTHER ISSUE,
nor any qualification or modification of the
one mentioned. The committee on intermaimprovements had reported an appendive
commission bill, a bill on which there was
no minority report in favor of electing the
commissioners, nor to which he had heart
we observe any other than the commissioners.

commissioners, nor to which he had heard any objections.

In view of the fact that no one had ever heard of the elective feature as an issue in the campaign or in the convention or the committee, in all of which places an issue should appear in order to entitle it to the consideration due to the minority favoring it, he did not feel called upon to recognize it when sprung suddenly and unexpectedly in the house. So far as the record showed the party, the convention and the commisses had declared for an appointive commission, thus disposing of the only issue recognized or thought of up to the discussion in the house of the Terrell bull.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN

house of the Terrell bill.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NOWTHERN RECEIVERSHIP.

The introduction in the house yesterday by Gerald of the concurrent resolution demanding an investigation of the charges stating in the air relative to the receivership of the International and Great Northern railway, did not fall exactly like a thundrelly from a cloudiess sky. A few membership from a cloudiess sky. A few memderbolt from a cloudiess sky. A few mem-bers knew, or suspected, that it was com-ing although the bulk of them may not have heard that it was in contemplation. It was to have been sprung upon the house about ten days or two weeks ago, but for some reason unknown was held up. Again it was to have been offered hat Sarurday, but was once more postponed. It has caused quite a stir among the solons and others, owing to the character of the charges made, and others hinted at against a few men well up in the councils of the party, and possess-ing reputations state wide. Whether or not the reasons assigned for the investiga-tion, or the motives back of them are sufficient and worthy, cuts no figure in the case now. The event will determine that. There will be no objection made to the investigation, those who are the objects of it being placed by the resolution in a position to require it, in order to dispel the cloud that hangs over them, if an investigation will

In an hour after the governor's veto of the Austin charter was read in the house last Saturday, a committee of Austin afternevs were at work on another bill from which the objectionable features of the ve-toed charter were carefully excluded. The committee worked Saturday night and Sunand at sundown of Easter Sabbath the hastily prepared bill was in the hands of the printer. Yesterday afternoon Judge Terrell introduced it in the house, and lasnight the committee on towns and city corporations examined it, and agreed to and did make a favorable report this morning. It will be acted on and sent to the senate at once, where it will be galloped through, and will probably have passed both houses and gone to the governor at the end of the week That is pretty quick work; that illustrate the activity, earnestness and push that characterizes the men who are showing Autin to the front. The feeling of disappointment that succeeded the first intelligence of the veto has entirely passed away in view of the prospect for another and perview of the prospect for another and p haps better charter than the one vetoed.

FIRE AT QUANAH.

The Commercial Hotel Burned-Loss \$10. 000-Insurance \$4000-Adjacent Property Damaged.

Special to the Gazette.
QUANAB, Tax., March 31.—About To'clock this morning the quiet slumbers of those who lingered long on their couches were broken by the alarm of fire, the firing of pistols and the ringing of the church bells. Immediately there was a gen-eral rush of old and young, male and female, to the Commercial hotel, pointed out by a dark line of smoke that silently rose a few hundred yards high before bending to the north. The city was well filled with witnesses and visitors from Greer county, and the special venire of 150 men from Hardeman and the new county of Ford here in the case of the murderer Morris. Every man came with a hearty relish to the work of confining the first to the Commercial botal forwards. fire to the Commercial hotel, formerly the Quanah. As fortune favors the brave, after almost exhausting all the wells near by, a north bound freight train came rushing in to the rescue with two very large tanks of water, which was lay the smallest true the buckwhich was lay ship emptied into the buckets of the bucket brigade and borne to the buildings adjoining, where willing workers stood amid smoke and flame. The fine two-story stone building of Judge Duncan G. Smith adjoining on the south and those on the opposite side of Johnson street and the depot, were all saved with a

nominal loss.

The citizens met at night and passed resolutions of thanks for the timely service of the trainmen and their water supply, and the water men of this city who neither spared time nor horseffesh in bringing their

water tanks into full play.

At this time the less is unknown as well as the amount of insurance. For at least forty days we have had high winds at this critical moment the winds were as the appropriate the same time in the morning and at this critical moment the winds were as a recognitivities. calm as a peaceful river, thus saving our city from almost complete destruction.

As near as can be ascertained the following are the losses, with amounts insured

D. D. Swearinger, hotel, valued at \$1500; insured for \$200.

Whitehead saloon and hotel, valued at \$3000; insured for \$1500.

Abe Hayman, proprietor of hotel, fixtures valued at \$700; insurance \$350.

Chorge Rowden, shoe shop, \$309 stock; insured for \$150. Duncan G. Smith, damage to building, about \$1500. Charles Goldberg, damage to building and goods, \$75.

G. H. Shaw, damage to building and

goods, about \$75.

There was considerable damage to other stocks of goods removed to the street for